BELLEFONTE PATRIOT.

BELLEFONTE, CENTRE COUNTY PENNSYLVANIA, PRINTED BY H. PETRIKIN.

Vol. VI. *WEDNESDAY, June* 18, 1823. *No.* 6

CONDITIONS.

The price of this paper is TWO DOLLARS per annum—but if paid in advance, ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY FIVE CENTS only will be charged.

Advertisements, making no more in length than breadth, will be inserted three times for one dollar; and for every subsequent continuance twenty-five cents.—Those of greater length in proportion.—Rule or figure work double those rates.

No subscription will be received for less than one year; nor any paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

If the subscriber does not request a discontinuance of his paper, at the end of the year, it will be considered as a new engagement; and the paper forwarded accordingly.

Subscribers who have their papers carried by the mail, must be liable for the postage.

Letters addressed to the editor must be post paid.

TO RENT

The Washington IRON WORKS,

Situated in Nittany Valley, Centre county, about fifteen Miles below Bellefonte, six miles from Baldeagle creek, and nine miles from the Susquehanna river; the works are well situated, and on never failing streams; the Furnace is watered by a large spring and the Forge by Fshing creek, either of these streams seldom ever freeze. There is about two thousand acres of excellent wood land adjoining the works, there are two excellent

Ore Banks,

one, about two and a half miles, and the other three fourths of a mile from the Furnace. The Ore is equal, if not superior, to any in the United States. The Forge is in good repair and has been working until last spring. The Furnace has not been in blast for some time, and will require some repairs. The owner is unacquainted with conducting Iron Works, and wishes to rent them, therefore any person wanting to rent Iron Works will find it to their advantage to come and view said Works, as the subscriber lives on the premises and will make the terms easy and liberal.

JOHN HENDERSON.

Jan. 27th 1823

The Editors of the Pennsylvania Inteligencer, Harrisburg; Lancaster Intelligencer, Lancaster; and Baltimore Patriot, are requested to insert the above in their respective papers, weekly for three months and forward their bills to the subscriber for payment.

J. H.

PROPOSALS,

By W. Baxter,

For Publishing in Lancaster, (Pa.) a weekly paper to be entitled the

Washingtoniana.

IN presenting this Prospectus to the Citizens of the United States, the publisher begs leave to say, that this journal will be the most important state paper, that has ever yet appeared in the United States. The Editor intends to devote it entirely to those great important events which have occurred in this happy America, and will contain the most complete and satisfactory history of the United States, from its discovery, up to the present period, viz:

Discovery of America. How peopled by the Indians. Settling of our forefathers. Lands purchased by the whites. Massacres of the whites and Indians. Biography of the most distinguished personages during that time. The causes and correspondence which led to American Independence. An accurate account of the battles and skirmishes during the

Gen. George Washington, with an elegant portrait accompanying the same Also, a biography of Presidents Adams, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, with a striking likeness of each A biography of Generals Wayne Mercer, Putnam, Morgan, Montgomery, Gates, St. Clair, De La Fayette, Koskiusko, and others. An account of the Whiskey Insurrection, with the names of the most prominent actors in that scene. Burr's Conspiracy. History of the Barbary wars. History of the late war. Biography of Generals Jackson, Brown, Ripley Winder, Boyd, Miller, Wilkinson Scott, Gaines, Harrison, &c as well as Comodores Decatur, Perry, Porter, Bainbridge, Chauncey, Hull, Lawrence, and Biddle.

Being well aware that this paper will contain the most interesting History of America now extant; and on account of publishing it in numbers it will enable every individual to take a copy—as well as the cheapness of the work, must induce every man to patronize such a laudable and praise worthy undertaking. Let every Subscriber take care of his paper for a year, and then get them bound, and they must become a public benefit to the rising generation. It will contain many adventures—many battles—and many anecdotes which have never been published to the world—Many a horid tale of Indian barbarity and British cruelty, will be recorded in this paper, as a beacon wherewith to guard against.

February 28, 1823.

CONDITIONS.

1. The Washingtoniana will be published every Tuesday morning, on a new type and beautiful paper, and shall contain four large quarto pages each week.
2. The price to Subscribers will be two dollars a year—one dollar at the time of receiving the first number, and the other at the commencement of the half year.
3. This paper will be commenced on the fifth day of May, when the first number will appear, and shall be carefully packed up and forwarded to Subscribers, in any part of the United States, with all possible speed; and in case of any number being lost, the publisher will send it free of expense.
4. Any person procuring nine good subscribers, shall receive one volume or their trouble.

FOR SALE,

A FARM late the property of Thomas Willing Esq. deceased, situate on Baldeagle and Marsh creeks, ten miles above the mouth of the former, and fifteen distant from Bellefonte; containing about

700

Acres; 170 of which are improved, the remainder well timbered with White oak, Hickory &c. The land is fertile, and adapted for either a grain or grazing farm. The Iron works in the vicinity afford a constant and good market for any article the farmer may wish to dispose of. Should he prefer transporting his produce to the Sea board, he can with ease and safety at a trifling expense convey it by water to Baltimore. The buildings consist of a good log house and barn; a log cabbin and stable. The tract will admit of being divided into three or four farms. For terms apply to

J. M. FOX.

Bellefonte, April 8th 1823.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to JOHN M'KEE must call immediately and pay All who neglect this notice will be sued without respect to persons—Those who have accounts against him please present them also for liquidation.

J. M. PETRIKIN.

A CARD.

MISS CROSS,

Respectfully informs the public that she intends opening a school for YOUNG LADIES,

in the Bellefonte Academy, on Monday the 12th instant; where strict attention will be given to the moral conduct as well as the mental acquirements of those committed to her care to receive instruction, in the following branches, to wit: Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Ancient & Modern Geography, Ancient & Modern History, Composition, Drawing, Plain & Ornamental Needlework.—For terms and further particulars enquire at the Academy.

The Establishment of THE BELLEFONTE PATRIOT IS OFFERED FOR SALE.

The terms may be ascertained by application to the editor.

H. PETRIKIN.

P. S. ☞ Editors with whom we exchange will do us a kindness by inserting the above in their respective papers.

WANTED,

A Journeyman WAGGONMAKER. Apply to the subscriber living in Bellefonte.

CHARLES MACKEY.

March 25 1823.

UNION HOTEL

WILLIAM WILSON

(OF WILLIAMSPORT)

HAS REMOVED TO THE HOUSE LATELY OCCUPIED BY *J. BUFFINGTON, IN HARRISBURG*

And solicits a continuance of public patronage.

April, 12th 1823.

WAITE'S OFFICE.

In the Second Class, Pennsylvania State Lottery,

which was recently completed in Philadelphia, all the following prizes, comprising nearly the whole scheme, have been paid—All the Capitals, viz.

15,000 Dollars, 8,000 Dollars, 5000, Dollars, 2,000 Dollars 2,000 Dollars 5 of $1000, 10 of $500, 14 of $100 and nearly all the Prizes of $6, amounting to

75000 Dollars.

CAPITAL PRIZES in the THIRD CLASS PENNSYLVANIA STATE LOTTERY,

G. W. WAITE, Manager, for which the Cash will be immediately advanced when drawn.

2 of	$6,000
2	2,000
2	1,500
4	1,000
10	200
12	100

Besides numerous Prizes of $50, and smaller Prizes.

Every Number will be Drawn from the wheel.

This Lottery contains only 5972 numbers, and those who purchase two tickets of the same number, may draw any two of the above capitals, and the holder of ten tickets, which will cost only $60, may draw the handsome sum of

$23 000

The drawing will be announced in a few days.

Whole Tickets only	$6 00
Halves	3 00
Quarters	1 50
Eighths	75

immediately at

WAITE'S

OLD ESTABLISHED AND FORTUNATE OFFICE.

South-West Corner of Chesnut and Third streets, Philadelphia,

Who sold and paid all the prizes in the former classes of the Pennsylvania State Lottery, and who sold and paid prizes amounting to upwards of

SEVEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS,

Being the largest amount of prizes ever sold or paid by any other Broker in America. Almost all kinds of Bank Notes bought on the lowest terms.

☞ Orders inclosing the Cash will be promptly attended to, and all Lottery information given gratis.

FOR SALE,

A HOUSE & FOUR ACRES OF LAND, situate in Howard township Centre Co. on the road leading from Bellefonte to the Big Island, 8 miles below Milesburg; adjoining lands of Michael Meese and others. The above premises are well calculated for any person who is disposed to keep a Tavern and Store; Now in the occupation of John Ligget. For terms apply to the subscriber living in Howard township.

ABSALOM LIGGET.

April 26, 1823.

PRIVATE SALE.

A valuable plantation, or tract of land containing

225 Acres,

situate four miles west of the borough of Indiana on the great road leading from said borough to Kittanning The improvements are

Two good cabin houses,

and cabin barn, about fifty acres cleared, five of which are meadow, and more may be made, with a small

Apple Orchard,

thereon—ALSO—A tract of land containing

142 Acres

situate about five miles west of said borough, on Crooked creek, with a cabbin house and barn thereon, with about sixty or seventy acres cleared twelve acres of which are meadow & a quantity more may be made, with five sugar camps and a small orchard thereon.—A further description is deemed unnecessary, as it may be best obtained by applying to the subscribers on the premises.

DAVID CUMMINGS,
JOHN TRIMBLE.

Indiana, March 29th 1823.

NOTICE,

IS hereby given to all Stockholders in the Lewistown and Kishacoquillas Turnpike Road, who are in arrears for Stock, that unless the same be fully paid up, to William P. Maclay, Treasurer of said company on or before the first day of July next, the payments already made will be declared forfeited.

By order of the board of Managers

SAMUEL MACLAY, *Pres't.*

April 23, 1823.

NOTICE.

All persons are hereby warned not to take an assignment of a note which a certain John Elder, of Nittany valley Centre county, holds of mine, as I am determined not to pay the same unless compelled; he having obtained it it in a fraudulent and unlawful manner.

JOHN CHARLES

Mifflinburg, Union county, May 9th. 1822.

FOR SALE.

An elegant tract of land, situate in

containing

240

acres more or less, adjoining lands of Henry James, and others. The land is well improved, and is one of those lately owned by J. P. De Hass, purchased by Mrs. Craig, and sold by her to Thomas Goodwin, Philadelphia.

For terms apply to him, or to Wm. R. Smith, Huntingdon.

June 3d. 1823.

GEO. HENNING, HATTER.

Respectfully informs his friends and customers, that he has again commenced the

HATTING BUSINESS,

in Bellefonte, in a shop adjoining the house formerly occupied by Charles Huston Esq.; where he intends to keep a general assortment of Water Proof and Common Stiffened Hats, which may be had on moderate terms by whole sale or retail. He flatters himself that he can give general satisfaction, as he has been lately to the city, and has procured good stuffs. Country lamb wool will be taken in at his shop for trade.

FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell, at private sale, the HOUSE & LOT he now occupies, situate in the Borough of Bellefonte, The lot contains two and a half acres, and has also erected on it a good dwelling house, and a large and commodious

TAN-HOUSE,

with a good

TANYARD,

consisting of seventeen tan vats, with two lime vats, baites, &c. The terms may be known by application to the subscriber.

BENJAMIN WILLIAMS,

May 27th 1823.

BANK NOTE EXCHANGE. IN PHILADELPHIA.

United States Branches,	¼ ct. dis.
Boston,	1 do
New-Hampshire,	2 do
Connecticut,	1 do
New-York City banks	par
New-York country notes	1 to 5
New-Jersey.	
Trenton,	¾ dis
Mount Holly,	par
Cumberland,	do
Newark,	do
Brunswick Bank,	do
Sussex Bank,	do
State Bank at Trenton,	do
At Elizabethtown	do
At Morristown	do
At Patterson	do
At Brunswick	do
Pennsylvania.	
Philadelphia notes,	par
Germantown	do
Easton Bank,	do
Camden	do
Chester county Bank,	do
West Chester	do
Montgomery county Bank,	do
Northampton Bank,	do
Lancaster Bank,	do
Harrisburg Bank	do
Farmers bk. of Reading,	do.
BANK NOTES AT A DISCOUNT.	
Far. Bank Bucks co.	1
Carlisle Bank,	1½
New Hope Bridge,	1
Bank at Milton,	15
Chambersburg,	1½
York Bank,	1½
Gettysburg,	2
Swatara Bank,	2
Pittsburg Notes,	1
Centre Bank	6
Columbia bridge com.	2
Greensburg	11
Brownsville	11

Justices and Constables BLANKS

of Howard Township}

New York, June 8th.

LATEST FROM SPAIN.

By the arrival on Saturday of the ship Louis Matilda, captain Storer, in 42 days from Cadiz, the editors of the New York Daily Advertiser received a file of Cadiz papers to the 25th of April, from which they have made the following translations. We learn by this vessel that the king of Spain had arrived at Seville, and a vessel at Cadiz with a special messenger from England for the king of Spain, and two messengers on board for other places.

Madrid, April 16th.

They write from Saragossa, under date of the 13th, that the volunteer militia of that city have offered their services as a permanent troop during the war, in case of invasion. They add, that Colonel Gurrea has arrived at Lerida with 2000 men, and Don Patricio Dominguez with four pieces of Artillery, and that they are going against Mequinenza.

April 17 —News from Santiago of the 9th states that the factious troops, collected and headed by the ex-governor Marin and Nasquez, were completely routed on the 4th. The mountains and plains were strewed with their dead; 200 prisoners were taken, with Vassuez and many arms.

The victory was gained by troops lately raised and called quintes or fifthsmen.

Seville, April 20.

We have learned for certain that a decree of his majesty has been sent to-day to the council of state, which contains a solemn declaration of war of the Spanish nation against the French. Even in this particular, we have the advantage of that government, which has so treacherously ordered an invasion of our territory without a formal declaration of war against the custom of all civilized nations.

As soon as the government received notice of the French invasion, they sent expresses to all the authorities, commanding them to proceed to hostilities against them by all the means in their power, without omitting any.

We are assured that his majesty has received the resignation of Don Sebastian Fernandez Val Jesa, of his offices of secretary of state and dispatch, of grace and justice.

According to intelligence received by the government. the war has assumed a character entirely national. Napoleon the first fell from his throne under our blows; let us be united and constant, and a similar fate awaits our new and ungrateful enemy.

Lisbon, April 14.

On the 8th at 4 in the evening, the van-guard of the constitutional army entered Mirandella with vivas. In the morning the remains of the royalist infantry had marched out towards Braganza, which they have since evacuated. A few guerillas there under a priest were driven off by the constitutionalists, but they had robbed the public property, and laid the inhabitants under contribution.

Madrid, April 19.

The government has officially received the information of the invasion of our territory by the French; the political chief magistrate of Burgos, that of Vittoria, and general Morillo from Valladolid, express themselves thus. The French army is preceded by a vanguard of French and Spaniards, commanded by the infamous Queseda; the national troops fought vigorously against the French in the province of Bilboa, where they retreated on seeing the great superiority in numbers of the invaders. As soon as the column of the Frenchified Spaniards entered Vittoria, they laid a contribution of eight thousand dollars on the inhabitants; made a proclamation calling all the young men to arms. They shot several militiamen and patriots and plundered several houses. The French troops did repeat the same atrocities: the commanders of these last endeavored to stop these excesses; but they could hardly restrain the soldiery, which intoxicated with the cries which they repeated, they heard very often that of let the soldiers of the Faith die; all the rich persons of the province of Vittoria have retired to Burgos, flying from the enemy. The chief Magistrate of that province, after having saved all that which belonged to the nation, retired himself with a column of 600 militia belonging to the same province. At Burgos they have recruited all the troops of the district to act on the flank of the enemy. General Ballesteros, with the troops and some militia of the fifth district, have been posted on the left bank of the Ebro. General Morillo, as soon as he heard of the invasion, adopted the best measures to carry on the war. His words are very firm to the enemies of the country and of liberty. He has selected Benavente as the seat of his operations, where he has ordered a number of each provincial deputation of the second and third districts to meet there. General Abisual has turned out of Madrid all the prisoners made on the 7th of July, and continues organising his army with the greatest activity; he has placed 4 battalions in the barracks, which are occupied at every hour of the day; and he has ordered the artillery which was in Sagovia to be brought there. Finally, he prepares himself to give a good reception to the infamous hosts which come to enslave us.

THE PATRIOT

Not for himself, but for his country."

WEDNESDAY, June 18.

In this day's paper will be found the proceedings of a meeting held in Howard township, in this county.—Our democratic brethren abroad, will readily perceive, that the Democrats of this county are not sleeping. The 2nd Tuesday of October next, will convince the world, that the democracy of CENTRE is unshaken.

THE NEXT GOVERNOR.

"Men change with *fortune*, manners with climes,
Tenets with Books, and PRINCIPLES *with* TIMES."

The people of Pennsylvania must have seen how empty federal professions were in 1820. In this county, and in fact throughout the state, the cry was, "*Rotation in Office*," &c—The language of Mr. Gregg's address is—"*It is wisely provided in the Constitution that there shall be rotation in office*"—"*And we have good reason to believe that if Mr. Findlay succeeds the present incumbents will be continued, &c.*" In a subsequent part of the same address, Mr. Gregg tells the people, that the election of Mr. Hiester would remedy these things, that he was a friend to "Rotation in office." This was the burden of their whole song. They accused Mr. Findlay of mal-conduct in office, but their principal argument against his re-election was, *Rotation in Office*. We ask the people to recollect this thing, and compare it with the arguments of the federalists of 1823, in favor of Mr Gregg. The Pittsburg Gazette, a federal paper printed in Pittsburg, in a feeble attempt to induce the people to believe that Mr. Gregg is not 72 years of age, says, that "Mr. Gregg was elected to office at an early age and has been therein for thirty years." Robert Walsh, a federalist, and editor of the National Gazette, says, that Mr. Gregg has been in office 28 years. The United States Gazette, formerly edited by Bronson and devoted to the British, tells the people that Mr. Gregg ought to be elected Governor, for he has been in office 27 years: and *Miner*, of *midling interest*, that is, the *blue light interest*, says, that his candidate, Gregg, has been in office 29 years.—The federalists of the interior, re-echo these *cogent* reasons that the people should elect Mr. Gregg. How changed! Although Mr. Gregg has been in office nearly thirty years, according to their own shewing, yet they unblushingly urge it now, as an argument in his favor. This is federal Rotation in office with a witness!! Such barefaced inconsistency must meet the decided disapprobation of every honorable mind. Mr. Gregg himself, in 1820, declared ☞ that he had no interest in the election of Mr. Hiester, and that he was a friend to Rotation in office. ☜ Can the people believe now, that he had no interest in Hiester's election? Is it not obvious, that all his zeal in 1817 & 1820, by personal solicitation and issuing his addresses, &c. was, in order that he might mount into office? In 1812 when his time as State Senator had expired, & he knowing that the democrats of Pennsylvania abhorred his conduct in opposing the war against Great Britain, and his vote in favor of Jay's obnoxious treaty, and would not re-elect him, he accepted the office of President of the Centre Bank, at a salary of $1200 per annum. The office, and his sole object was *hunting* another, and more lucrative post. He fixed his attention upon the office of Secretary of State. Heister's election, by a previous arrangement would secure him that, and pave the way to the Governor's chair. His zeal for Hiester, and his cry for "*Rotation in office*," is thus accounted for. We again repeat "had he no interest in the election of Hiester?" Was his zeal so disinterested as he pretended? And can any democrat with these truths in his knowledge, ever think for a moment of supporting such a man?

Rotation in office, is a fundamental principle of democratic republicanism which we are proud to advocate. No man is a democrat who does not subscribe to it. Nor will empty professions avail. It must be fixed in the heart, and serve as a rule of political conduct. If Mr. Gregg had been sincere in his professions, he would not have accepted of any office in 1820, and much less be now a candidate. On the contrary, he would have been quietly enjoying "ease and dignity" If he had retired to enjoy the wealth he has amassed by office, it would not at this time be said, that he has outlived his political fame. If he had resisted his thirst for office, no one would have attempted to expose his political inconsistency. No one would have thought of exposing his aristocratical notions of distinction.—No one would have intimated that he ever advocated Hiester's vote in the Convention, that "no poor young man should have a right to vote." Charity would have buried these things in oblivion, and he would have passed from the stage of action unmolested. To what lengths will an inordinate ambition lead men. Character and every thing else is sacrificed at its shrine It leads men into inextricable difficulties: trouble always attends it: inconsistency is in its train: it is a foe to peace, a destroyer of character, and saps the foundation of virtue.

Mr. Grier, the editor of the Harrisburg Commonwealth, has thought proper to examine and comment upon the reasons we assigned for not supporting the election of Mr. Gregg, the federal candidate for Governor. We are not disposed to enter into a newspaper controversy with any newspaper editor, whatever, and for this reason, that the readers of the one, are generally not the readers of the other, and they would, consequently, be altogether in the dark, as to the ground of dispute. We will therefore endeavor to avoid it as much as possible. We would, however, for the information of Mr. Grier, just state, that we have as much regard for *veracity*, as either he, or Mr. Gregg.

In order to shew Mr. Grier, at once, how far the Secretary of State has led him into error, and how much he has wandered from the matter of fact, we will take notice, at this time, of his answer to our *third* reason; and that our readers may see both, we give them.

3. His supporting James Ross for Governor in 1808, in opposition to Simon Snyder.

Ans. by Mr. Grier.—*This is an absolute FALSEHOOD. Mr. Gregg did not vote at the election of* 1808.

He is not satisfied with absolutely denying that Mr. Gregg voted against Snyder, but he qualifies it by adding, that he did not vote at the election of 1808. We not only know the fact ourselves, but from the testimony of his neighbors, it can be substantiated beyond the possibility of doubt, that Mr. Gregg was violently opposed to the election of Snyder. But we have something more than the frail memory of man, to determine whether he VOTED or not. On recurring to the list of persons that voted, in Potter township, at the election of 1808, filed in the Prothonotary's office, we find that *Andrew Gregg was the 84th man that voted*!! His name is numbered 84. Mr. Grier would not have asserted that he did not vote, unless he had it from Mr. Gregg himself; for in truth, Mr. Grier could not know it in any other way. We are not to presume that a man who charges another with "falsehood, untruth, &c." not less that forty times foundation, commit to paper & publish to the world, such a barefaced misrepresentation. No, no: Mr. Grier is a man of veracity, and the only editor in the state beyond the suspicion of telling, or publishing, an untruth!! and he is a religious man too! for he says, that all Missionary societies are so many institutions for robbing the people! Now who will dare to call in question Mr. Grier's claims to unlimited veracity? He must, indeed, be "either crazy or in love" that would do so!!

We assert now, and we defy contradiction, that Andrew Gregg did vote at the election for Governor in 1808, at Potter township in the county of Centre; and we say moreover, that he avowed it openly before the election, that he was a federalist, and as such would oppose Snyder. He, at that time, told as respectable a German as our county can afford, and a man of the strictest veracity, that he was a federalist, and would remain one, assigning as a reason for changing, that the democrats had treated him badly.

Mr. Grier has answered the remainder of our reasons by attempting to explain them away, or denying the truth of them. In due time, we will shew, that his explanations and denials, are just about as sound and true as the one we have noticed.

We do not pretend to dispute Mr. Grier's right to animadvert upon any article that may appear in this paper. He unquestionably enjoys that prerogative, as the editor of a free journal; but we are inclined to think, that his remarks would have more weight, and be entitled to better credit, if they were not so copiously interlarded with the epithets "Liar—False—Falsehood, &c." We will just remind him, that

"Immodest words admit of no defence,
For want of decency, is want of sense."

Democratic Meeting.

At a meeting of the Democratic Republicans of Howard township in the County of Centre, convened at the house of Job Way, on Saturday the 14th day of June 1823:

ROSS BAKER, was called to the chair, and

BOOZ PACKER appointed Secretary.

On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting, viz:

SAMUEL COWPERTHWAITE, GILBERT LIECH, MICHAEL MIESS, and JOB WAY; who having retired, made the following report, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this meeting heartily approve of the nomination of JOHN ANDREW SHULZE, of Lebanon County, as the democratic candidate for the office of Governor:

Because, he has been fairly nominated and recommended by the democratic Convention, which assembled at Harrisburg on the 4th of March last, consisting of delegates, legally chosen by the people, from every County of the State:

Because, he has always been a firm, steadfast and consistent democratic republican, and the confidential friend of our late Governor Snyder:

Because, we believe him to be honest, good and competent, and if elected will restore democratic principles, and the character of the state.

Resolved, That whereas during the short reign of federalism the state has been involved in an enormous PUBLIC DEBT; and Governor Hiester refused, when he had it in his power, to liquidate a part of it; we are opposed to the principle that a "*public debt is a public blessing*," and do, therefore, consider the present administration as unworthy of longer support.

Resolved, That we consider it repugnant to the principles of republicanism, and to the character of the state, to permit a man to occupy an important station in her cabinet, who refused to rejoice or to illuminate his house, at our victories gained during the last war.

Resolved, That we WILL NOT VOTE for *Andrew Gregg* because he is a federalist, and voted against the late war when in Congress; and we will not support him, because he advocated the election of James Ross in 1808 against Simon Snyder; and because he has been in office upwards of thirty years of his life, for which he has rendered worse than no service to the public, and received about $40,000 of the public money.

Resolved, That WE WILL NOT SUPPORT *Andrew Gregg*, because he was President of the Centre Bank: it is to the Banks that we owe all the hard times that we have had, and at all events, if this were not true, they are mon Snyder said, and calculated to take away the liberties of the people. At this time, above all others, it is the duty of the people to watch their liberties; and they cannot do it more effectually, than by opposing every Bank Officer, who offers himself as a candidate for office We believe, that if Andrew Gregg were Governor of Pennsylvania, we would have more Banks, and we will therefore not support him.

Resolved, That the republicans of this township will do all in their power to promote the election of JOHN ANDREW SHULZE.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the BELLEFONTE PATRIOT.

ROSS BAKER *Chairman.*
BOOZ PACKER *Secretary.*

SABBATH SCHOOLS.

There are now in the Borough of Bellefonte, two schools, held on the Sabbath day, for the instruction of the youth of the town and its vicinity. Such institutions are praise worthy, and much good has resulted from them. We present to the public the constitution of the "Bellefonte Methodist Sabbath School Society." The school is now in operation and numerously attended. The Sabbath school taught in the Presbyterian Church is also, numerously attended; and there are those who are found willing to tender their services to instruct the scholars, without any reward, other than that which arises from an approving conscience.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE *BELLEFONTE METHODIST* SABBATH SCHOOL SOCIETY.

Art. 1. We whose names are hereunto subscribed, do hereby agree to form ourselves into a Society, to be called the

BELLEFONTE METHODIST SABBATH SCHOOL SOCIETY.

And we pledge ourselves to use our best endeavors to improve the condition of the children of this Borough and its vicinity, as also that of coloured people, by instructing them in the art of reading, with a view to make them better acquainted with the holy scriptures, and to impress upon their minds a reverence of the Lords day.

Art. 2d. The officers of this society shall be 1 President, 1 Secretary, 1 Treasurer., 3 Managers and 2 Superintendants, to be chosen from among the members, and to serve until others are chosen.

Art. 3d A majority of the officers of the society, shall constitute a board of managers, to admit auxiliary schools and honorary members; to fill any vacancies which may occur among the officers, and to transact all the business of the school. A report of their proceedings shall be made at each meeting of the society, for their alteration approbation or censure, as the society may think proper.

Art. 4th The regular meetings of the society shall be on the first Mondays of September, December, March and June, of each year.

Art 5th All meetings of the society, board of managers and school, shall open and close with religious worship.

Art 6th Each regular member of this society, shall pay Fifty cents annually, and honorary members may be enrolled as such, by paying one Dollar annually to the treasurer and shall have a right to vote on all questions.

Art 7th All donations and moneys raised in the society, or given for the benefit of the school, shall be appropriated by the managers to that purpose

Art 8th Members may be censured or expelled, for improper conduct by a majority of the society.

Art. 9th Two thirds of the officers may call extra-meetings of the society when necessary.

Art. 10th The managers shall appoint teachers alternately from among the members, of those who are known to be capable, and direct them in their duties when necessary. One of the superintendents shall at all times be present in the school to superintend it.

Art. 11th Any regular member absenting himself from a regular meeting of the society, of which public notice shall be given, by the President, shall pay a fine of twelve and a half cents for each absence, without a sufficient excuse, to be adjudged by the President.

Art. 12th No superintendent or teachers shall neglect his or her tour of duty on any account, without leave of the President, the former under a penalty of fifty cents, the latter under a penalty of twenty-five cents.

Art. 13th Any superintendent or teacher wishing to absent him or herself, from the regular tour of duty, must give one day's previous notice to the President, the former under the penalty of 50 cents, the latter under the penalty of 25 cents, and the President shall have power to supply

o appointed, who shall forfeit 25 cents n case of delinquency.

Art. 14th This constitution may be amended at any regular meeting of the Society, with the concurrence of two thirds of the members present.

Art. 15th No books treating on disputed points of doctrine, (catechisms excepted,) shall be admitted into the school.

Art. 16th At any of the stated meetings of the society a majority of the members present may adopt by-laws for the regulation of the school.

JAMES ROTHROCK *Pres't.*
GEORGE HENNING *Sec'ry.*
JAMES M'GEE *Treas'r.*

WILLIAM WARD, JAMES HETHERINGTON, ELIJAH REEVES } *Managers.*

BENJAMIN STAUBER, ELIJAH REEVES } *Super'dts.*

HONORABLE SPANISH CONDUCT.

The gallant Commodore PORTER, on reaching Cuba with his squadron to aid in the suppression of piracy, found, as he believed, that an order had been issued by the then governor general of the Island, "forbidding the entrance of his squadron into its harbors." At several of the small ports, this order, whether it formally existed or not, was actually enforced, to the manifest encouragement of the pirates, and to the great obstruction of the operation of the American fleet. The Commodore, therefore, wrote two successive letters to the governor general, stating the facts, and calling upon him to "countermand the order." General VIVES, the successor of the then governor general, very promptly, on coming into office, replied to the commodore, that the government of Cuba had not issued any order prohibiting the entrance of any vessel under his command into its ports, but assured him on the contrary that the squadron under him "would meet with every aid and co-operation on the part of the local authorities in the pursuit of pirates who may shelter themselves in the uninhabited coasts, compatable with the territorial privileges conformable to the law of nations." In accordance with this frank and honorable declaration, General Vives issued a circular to the several commandants of the Island, requiring their aid to be given to the American squadron. Commodore Porter immediately wrote a letter of thanks to General Vives, felicifated him on his arrival at Havanna, and assured him that nothing but a severe indisposition had prevented him from paying his respects in person to him. Piracy may now be confidently expected to he completely exterminated.

The Hessian Fly is committing great ravages in all parts of the United States. From Virginia, we learn that the wheat in many counties is totally destroyed. A similar fate attends it in many parts of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio and Kentucky.

Mr. Forsyth, American minister at Madrid, has arrived at New York from Spain, in the ship Othello.

Democratic Meeting.

A meeting of the Democrats of Centre county, is requested, to be held at the court house, in the Borough of Bellefonte, on Friday the 20th day of June, instant, to put in nomination some suitable person of the Democratic party, and a citizen of Pennsylvania, as a candidate for the office of

Vice President

of the United States. The members of the Committee of Correspondence for Centre county, are requested to attend on that day for the purpose of organizing.

MANY.

FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale, the following lands, situate in the county of Clearfield: A valuable farm containing

300

acres, on which are erected a good DWELLING HOUSE and a new

LOG BARN,

with about fifty acres cleared, seven of which are meadow, and much more can be made with little expense, a thriving APPLE orchard, a number of PEACH and other fruit trees;

ALSO,

A handsome FARM, adjoining the above, containing

200

acres Improvements, a log dwelling house and barn, out houses, and about seventy or eighty acres cleared; sixteen of which are meadow—a bearing APPLE and PEACH orchard, beside

ALSO,

a tract of land adjoining the last mentioned, containing about

200 acres,

with small improvements, but elegant land, and easily cleared;

ALSO,

in that neighborhood, two tracts of unimproved land, containing

2000 acres,

the quality of which, comparatively, is the best in that county.

These lands possess advantages, which many in that country are deprived of. They are situated three or four miles from the Susquehanna River; four or five from the mouth of Anderson's creek; and from a mile to a mile and a half from the turnpike, leading from Erie through Bellefonte. The State road from Huntingdon intersects this turnpike, and passes the houses of the improved tracts. Persons wishing to erect water works of any description, will find these lands in every respect well calculated for that purpose; the seats on two of the tracts, one improved, are considered the best in that part of the county, well supplied by nature immediately above them, with valuable sawing timber, such as pine, cherry, oak, &c. which if converted into boards and scantling, and sent down the Susquehannah, would realize to the owner a handsome profit. The land is generally timbered with oak, hickory, &c

The price will be very moderate, for the improved, by paying half in cash, and the remainder in equal payments. The unimproved, by paying part in hand, and the remainder by installments. The subscriber will sell much lower, than any that has heretofore, or that now is, offered in that or any adjacent county; say, from $1, 50 to $2, 00 per acre, according to the payments. For further information, enquire of the subscriber, living in Cambria county, William F. Boone, Bellefonte, or Samuel Johnston, near the premises.

JOSEPH BOONE.

Cambria county, June 16. 1823.

N, B. There is also a large body of land, some thousand acres, near the above described, most of which is first rate land, and which the subscriber will sell at a moderate rate J. B.

NOTICE, To Bridge Builders.

The Commissioners of Centre County, JACOB BOLLINGER, JOHN ADAMS and JOHN HAYS, will attend at the house of William Alexander, Mill-hall, on Wednesday the 25th instant, for the purpose of receiving proposals for building a

BRIDGE,

at or near Hervey's Mills, over Fishing Creek.

Comm's Office June 13th 1823.

ELIJAH REEVES, Clock and Watch-Maker,

Informs the citizens of Centre county, that he carries on the above business in all its various branches, in the Borough of Bellefonte, next door to the office of the "PATRIOT," where he will thankfully receive all orders in his line of business. He will work on the most reasonable terms for cash or country produce. An apprentice to the above business will be taken, if application be made soon.

June 17th, 1823.

ATTENTION!!

VOLUNTEERS.

A meeting of the BELLEFONTE LIGHT INFANTRY VOLUNTEER COMPANY, will take place in the Diamond of the Borough of Bellefonte, on Saturday the 21st instant, precisely at the hour of 1 o'clock, P. M. at which place and time, a prompt attendance of *all* the members of the Company is expected, for the purpose of training, &c.

By order of the Captain,
HUGH L. M'MEEN, *O. S.*

STRAYS.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Lawrence township, Clearfield County, on the 18th day of May last,

TWO MARES.

One a light bay, about fourteen and a half hands high, with a small star in her forehead; the other is a grey, about thirteen and a half hands high, with a bell on. They are supposed each to be about seven years old. The owner or owners are desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

SAMUEL FULTON.

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold at public vendue, on Saturday the 28th of June instant, a valuable plantation or tract of land containing

102

acres, situate in Tyrone township, Huntingdon county, on the great road leading from Bellefonte to Pittsburg. The improvemens are a good

LOG HOUSE,

and a good

BANK BARN,

with about 80 acres of cleared land—eighteen acres of Meadow, well watered, and more can be made—a large orchard, containig the best of fruit trees, and two never-failing springs It is part of the first rate land contained within the "Sinking Valley Manor." Sale to commence at 12 o'clock of said day. Due attendance will be given by the owner

JOHN HENSHE

FOR SALE,

The subscriber offers for sale a HOUSE & LOT in Earlysburg, formerly occupied by Walter Longwell as a tavern. The lot contains one acre and a fourth, and the house is a commodious one, and the stabling good. It is an excellent stand for either Tavern or Store. Possession will be given on the first of April next. Any person wishing to purchase can know the terms by application to the subscriber, Farmer's Mills, Pennsvalley.

LEWIS LONGWELL.

June 3d. 1823.

John M'Kinley, Jr. TAILOR,

Informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced the above business in the Borough of Bellefonte His shop is on the north east end of the lot north of the Bank, and directly across the street. He will work cheap for cash or country produce, all kind of which will be taken in payment.

Bellefonte, June 3d 1823.

Six Cents Reward

Runaway from the subscriber, living in Hains township, Centre county, on Sunday the 18th instant, an indented apprentice named

JOHN THOMAS,

of small stature, black hair, and without hat or shoes at the time he absconded. The above reward will be given, but no charges paid, for his apprehension.

HENRY REEDER.

Hains township, May 22d. 1823.

WANTED,

Immediately an Apprentice to the CARPENTER BUSINESS.

One between the ages of sixteen and eighteen would be preferred. Inquire of the subscriber, residing on Buffaloe Run.

DAVID I. PRUNER.

N. B. Also, wanted, a JOURNEYMAN CARPENTER, whom constant employment and generous wages will be given, by the subscribers, residing on Buffaloe Run.

DAVID I. PRUNER,
JOHN BARR.

Spring township, May 28, 1823.

AN ACT

FOR the recovery of fines assessed upon citizens of this state, for the non-performance of military duty during the late war with Great Britain, and for other purposes.

WHEREAS it is enacted in and by an Act of Congress, passed the fourth day of May, eighteen hundred and twenty-two, that all the right which the United States have to the fines assessed upon the citizens of the state of Pennsylvania for the non-performance of militia duty during the late war with Great Britain, shall be and the same is hereby vested in the said state to be recovered by the same under such regulations, provisions and restrictions, as shall be prescribed by the legislature thereof. And whereas ed of the provisions of the said Act of Congress upon the terms and conditions mentioned in the fourth section thereof.

THEREFORE

SECT. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same.* That the Auditor General be and he is hereby authorised and required, to take legal measures to recover all monies in the hands of those who now are, or heretofore have been, Marshals or Deputy Marshalls, or which may be in the hands of their legal representatives which may have been collected from the fines aforesaid, after deducting the expense of assessing and collecting the same, and also to settle and adjust the accounts of the said Marshals and Deputy Marshals, for monies by them collected as aforesaid, under the provisions of the act of the thirtieth March, eighteen hundred and eleven, entitled, "An act to amend and consolidate the several acts relating to the settlement of the public accounts and payment of the public monies, and for other purposes," and for this purpose he is hereby authorised and required to exercise the same powers for compelling the said Marshals and Deputy Marshals, or their legal representatives, to render their respective accounts, and for procuring the attendance of persons whether party or witnesses, and the exhibition and delivery of books, accounts, documents and papers which have any relation to, or connection with, the said accounts or fines, and which he may deem necessary in the investigation and adjustment of the same, as are or may be exercised in the case of other debtors or delinquent public officers of this Commonwealth. *Provided* that no proceeding shall be instituted against them or any of them previous to the first day of August next. And *provided* also, that in settling and adjusting the accounts aforesaid, the accounting officers shall allow a credit to the several Marshals and Deputy Marshals for all sums heretofore paid by them, to the officers composing the Courts Martial held under the authority of the laws of the United States, and the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the trial of delinquent militia men.

SECT. 2 *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That it shall be the duty of the Auditor General to procure for the use and benefit of the Commonwealth, the bonds or authenticated copies of the same, given and executed by the said Marshals and Deputy Marshals and their respective sureties, who have received monies collected from the fines aforesaid, and which bonds or authenticated copies shall be evidence in Courts of Justice on any suits brought on the same, and also to cause this act to be published in one or more newspapers, printed within the bounds of each brigade, and all the expenses incurred by him in performing the duties enjoined by this act, shall be paid out of the State Treasury on the settlement and approval of an account thereof by the accountant department.

JOSEPH LAWRENCE, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
WILLIAM MARKS, JR. *Speaker of the Senate.*

APPROVED.—April the first one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three.

JOSEPH HIESTER.

April 22

NOTICE.

Take notice that John P. De Haas is no longer agent for the executors of the late John Nixon, esq. his authority to lease and receive rents ceased some time since. All applications for leasing must be made to

H. NIXON,
surviving executor,

May 15, 1823.

$20 REWARD.

Escaped from the Jail of Centre county on the night of the 8th inst. two prisoners, confined by sentence of the court to four months imprisonment; one a mulattoe, named JOHN BRANUM, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, stout built and very down look. The other a white man, named SAMUEL TAYLOR, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches in height, speaks broken English, says that he was raised in Lancaster county and of German extraction. The above Re-

sion and delivery at the jail in Bellefonte or ten dollars for either of them.

J. BUTLER, *Sh'ff*

NOTICE.

The subscribers inform their friends and the public, that they have now in complete operation the

CARDING MACHINE

formerly owned by Rankin & Steel. The rolls shall be made in the best manner and on the shortest notice. They also have in complete opperation a

Cotton Machinery;

where yarn of any quality may be procured, suitable to the accommodation of every person wishing to purchase. They also have a number of looms for the purpose of weaving, suitable to all kinds of country work. They respectfully invite those who have heretofore patronised them to continue to do so; and all those who are favorable to domestic manufactures are most respectfully solicited to extend their patronage. Work shall be done with dispatch and on the most reasonable terms.

LAMBERT & BROTHERS.

Bellefonte, May 20, 1823.

Valuable Real Estate For Sale.

BY ORDER OF THE ORPHANS COURT OF CENTRE COUNTY,

Will be exposed to public vendue on the premises on Friday the 20th day of June next, the following described property, being the real estate that was of John Jack, late of Ferguson township in said county, deceased:

One lot of ground No. 2. situate in the Town of Springfield, with a house and stable thereon erected

One lot of ground No. 6. situate in said town, with a small frame house and kitchen thereon—

Four other Lots No's 4 5 9 and 12 situate in said town, cleared and fenced—

ALSO,

Two acres 100 perches of an out lot adjoining said town.

TERMS of sale, one half of the purchase money to be paid in hand, and the residue in one year without interest, to be secured by Bond and Mortgage.

Due attendance will be given by George Boal and William Murray administrators.

Certified by
F. B SMITH, Clk. O. C.

Registers Office April 29th 1823.

AARONSBURG CHURCH LOTTERY.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$500	is	$500
1 " "	200	"	200
1 " "	100	"	100
2 " "	50	"	100
3 " "	25	"	75
10 " "	10	"	100
28 " "	5	"	140
50 " "	3	"	150
654 " "	2 50	"	1635
750 Prizes } 750 Blanks }			

1500 Tickets at $2 00 each, $3000 00

Subjectto a deduction of 20 per-cent.

TO BE COMPLETED IN FIVE DAYS DRAWING AS FOLLOWS VIZ:

1st. drawn No. on 1st. day's drawing				$ 25
2nd	do	do	2nd. day	25
3d.	do	do	3d, do	50
4th.	do	do	4th do	50
5th.	do	do	5th do	500

The rest all floating prizes, liable to be drawn on the first day's drawing The prizes shall be punctually paid (deducting 20 per-cent) sixty days after the drawings are completed.

The profits arising from this Lottery, are to be applied to the extinguishment of a debt incurred in the erection of a Church or House of Worship in Aaronsburg.

ADAM NEIDIGH, DANIEL KEEN. } *Mandgers*

THE PATRIOT.

Eloquence the soul, song charms the sense

BELLEFONTE, JUNE, 1823.

SELECTED.

Another silver chord is broken, and although the harp gives forth but a jarring sound, it may perhaps be found in unision with sorrow, and waken in some other breast an according, though softer and a sweeter vibration.

TO THE DEPARTED.

Lips I have kissed, ye are faded and cold :
Hands I have press'd you are covered with mould :
Form I have clasp'd, thou art crumbling away ;
And soon in your bosom the weeper will lay.

Friends of my youth, I have witness'd your bloom :
Shades of the dead, I have wept at your tomb :
Tomb, I have wreaths, were they worthy of thee ;
But who will e'er gather a garland for me ?

Friends of my youth, ye are hasting away,
Grave is there room in the chamber of clay ;
Ye who have thither so hastily fled
Say, is there room in the green-curtain'd bed ?

Dreams of my youth, ye are faded and gone ;
Mists of the vale, ye have clouded the morn ;
Death, will your vapours incessantly roll ?
And life, must it pass in the night of the soul ?

Souls of the blest from the mansions of day
Look on the pilgrim and lighten his way :
Wing your swift flight to the death prepar'd bed,
With visions of glory to circle his head.

Stars, ye are thick, in the pathway of light.
Visions of bliss, ye are banishing night ;
Pilgrim, arise, for the journey you tread
Is leading to regions whence sorrow has fled.

Buds of the spring, ye are blasted and dead,
Leaves of the summer, your beauty has fled ;
Winter of grief, from the night of the tomb,
The Pole-star, Religion, will scatter the gloom.

From the Petersburg Intelligencer.

THE PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE.

THERE was a day—but it has gone,
That day was in life's early morn—
When pleasing hopes were brightly gleaming
And pleasures sweet were on me streaming
When nought of sorrow I was dreaming,
And parent's smiles were on me streaming,
Each moment bliss, with nought between it,
That day has been—and I have seen it!

There was a day—when I could smile,
And pleasure's idle hour beguile—
When ne'er a thought was to distress me,
When ne'er a thought was to oppress me,
When friends and kindred all did bless me,
And oft with rapture did caress me,
When for me pain'd—they would not own it,
That day has been—and I have known it!

There was a day—the day of love—
When tender passion did me move ;
'Till my false mistress from me turned,
And her deception I discerned,
When love's soft flame no longer burned,
And ne'er to trust them more I learned,
The path of love—what snares beset it.
That day has been—and I regret it!

There was a day—when fortune smil'd,
And competence each care beguil'd,
When nought for *future* I was caring,
No *future* woes or ills was fearing,
And each soft breeze was quite endearing,
That me to *pleasure's* port was steering—
Ah! sweet *that day*—memory cheers it,
That day has been—and thought endears it!

There was a day—and I shall tell,
(While sorrows keen my heart shall swell)
I had a friend who ne'er deceived me,
I lov'd that friend and he believ'd me,
But of that friend his Death bereav'd me,
Oh! *at that stroke*, had he too cleav'd me,
It op'd a wound—and time can't heal it,
That day has been—and still I feel it!

These days have been—but they're no more,
My hours of bliss have all past o'er,
For now has come the day of mourning,
When Fortune, dark, is on me frowning,
And care each pleasing thought is drowning,
With *hopeless woe*, my mis'ry crowning—
No path is left for me to flee it,
This day has been—and still I see it!

The day may come when hope again
Shall smile and soothe the keenest pain—
When dry shall be each tear of sorrow,
And care my cheeks no longer furrow,
When each new thought some zest shall borrow,
To cheer those scenes which come to morrow,
And friendship's tie—chance may renew it,
That day—may come—and shall I view it.

THE STRANGER.

THE DANDY.

"To this night's masquerade," quoth Dick,
"By pleasure I am beckon'd ;
And think 'twould be a pleasant trick
To go as Charles the Second."

Tom was for repartee athirst,
And thus to Richard said ;
"You'd better go as Charles the First,
For that requires no head."

A TALE OF THE REVOLUTION.

About twenty miles from the beautiful village of Mid Gotham, there dwelt in the time of the American Revolution, Henry M—— and Horatia H——, two powerful rivals' Henry was fighting for the independence of America ; Horatio to maintain the monarchy of Great Britain. Henry had a son named Caleb, who commanded a company of about one hundred men, and with his parent was engaged in the great cause of the revolution. John, under the direction of his father, Horatio, was striving to quell the rising spirit of liberty that was breaking forth in America. Many were murders and deeds of horror that were committed in those days ; the peaceful inhabitant that would lie down with pleasant prospects before him would rise no more. The trusty rifle was placed by the bed side, and the report of it was often heard in the still hour of midnight, and these were emphatically styled "the times that tried the patriot's soul."

Yet amid all this struggle, there was one little spot where contentment reigned ; where sweet peace drove far away the noise and turmoil of war—it was the cottage of Glenwarsing' situated in a grove of populars. Its inmates were an old lady and her daughter. The husband parent were slain during the French war, at the bloody battle with the French and Indians, near Fort Du Quesne, under the unfortunate General Braddock, and where the cool intrepidity of Washington first shewed itself The old lady had passed the meridian of life ; but the daughter, like the first rose of May was just expanding. Matilda, though not remarkably handsome, was a girl of sweet disposition and engaging manners ; a spell hung round her which never failed to excite the admiration, and secure the esteem of all who saw her, and something of its magic influence was connected with every thing she said or did. The landscape from the cottage was sublime and beautiful—the towering hills that rose on the east & west, no eye could behold without admiration ; to the north and south extended a pleasant vale ; a purling brook rose by the door and bent its serpentine course through the meadows, till it terminated in a beautiful lake, that lay before the eye a pure unbroken mirror.

Caleb and John had been school boys together, and both had made claims to the hand of Matilda A—— ; but a decided preference had always been given to Caleb, and had only waited for the report of successful or unsuccessful war, to be heard no more, for the consummation of their wishes. Lovers are always hasty ; but by the protracted length of the war, aided by the entreaty of friends, the wedding day was at last appointed. This is what John had long wished for, that he might the more honorably accomplish his resolution, under garb of war. There was the lurking spirit of a villain within his breast, for he had determined that Caleb & Matilda should never be married, and only waited an opportunity to put his wicked determination into execution.—That opportunity presented itself : The morning previous to the one appointed for the marriage, Caleb and his his men were called away on an expedition against their enemies, that occupied the day. At the foot of the hill Caleb dismissed the company, with the order to collect at the sound of his horn, and then walked slowly towards its summit. He stopped to survey the landscape that was yet tinged with the rays of the setting sun, and pleasent ideas were mingled with the prospect, that, when the earth should again be enlivened with the bright majesty of day, he should be united to all that would render life sweet.—With such thoughts his mind was occupied, when he arrived at the summit of the hill ; but, instead of the once lovely cottage, he could discover naught but a heap of ruins, and the smoke yet ascended from it and was born along by the southern breeze, rose higher and higher till it mingled with the blue mists of the evening. At the nearest neighbor's he found the lifeless corpse of Matilda, and from the mother he learned that John and his party had been there, abused the old lady, murdered the daughter, and burnt the cottage—that the inhabitants had collected together, and had done all that humanity could do. He grasped his sword, and over the murdered body he vowed that he would perish in the attempt, or her murderer should die, and then rushed from the house ; the mother ran to restrain him, but he was far away bending his course up the hill with the velocity of a deer : he stopped to view the beauties of the rising sun, that the evening before he had anticipated with pleasure—the desire of revenge was visible on his countenance, as he raised his horn and blew the blast "shrill and long"—it echoed and re-echoed, till the sound was lost behind the distant hills His troops were soon around him—he raised himself upon his horse, told them of his loss, of the murder that had been committed, and asked them if they would follow their leader to "victory or to death" The answer was unanimous, "we will conquer or we will die." The parties were soon in sight of each other and rushed together—the captains met There seemed to be a pause among the soldiers while their leaders fought. Justice appeared to nerve the arm of Caleb, for soon his foe lay senseless upon the field ; his sword told that the murderer was slain, for it was crimsoned with blood—he turned from the field, leaving his soldiers to pursue the victory, and returned to the house. When the funeral procession was formed, he followed as a mourner to the grave—the bloody sword was buried by the side of the coffin, and when the people returned home, he lingered behind. He wandered to the grave, day after day, and tell to the passing stranger the true love of Matilda. Grief like his could not last long, and the last painful tribute was paid, by conducting him to the silent grave. I have since wandered to the church yard, while the roses were yet blooming around—the twining ivy was linked together over the spot where they reposed, as if to unite in the grave those whom death had seperated on earth.

A PAINTED HORSE.

A hoax has been played off on one of our knowing friends of Wall street, at which we know not whether to laugh heartily, or be exceedingly angry. A tight fellow brought into this celebrated street, a beautiful spotted poney for sale. The horse resembled a leopard, in the richness and variety of spots, and attracted universal attention. He was purchased by a member of our honorable board of brokers, who having made a lucky hit that day was in good spirits, and gave a good price for the animal, who was soon caparisoned ; and his new master, with whip in hand, cantered him out on the third avenue, and galloped him back.

The horse performed exceedingly well ; and was in a foam when he returned to the city. when lo, and behold ! as the sweat oozed from his flanks and the pores of his skin, the spots disappeared and were washed away. *The horse had been painted for the purpose*, spotted to cheat the knowing ones of Wall street, and he stood by the door after the ride, in his original dirty grey and yellow, "redeemed, regenerated and diaenthralled.

Some fellow from the "universal yankee nation," a maker of wooden nutmegs, has played off this hoax ; it is quite "prime bang up ;" but if any of our board can catch him, we shall shave him close. "All's fair in stocks," as my friend Coleman says. *N. Y. Nat. Advocate.*

COMICAL EVENT.

A worthy clergyman belonging to a parish in New England had the misfortune to have a son of a flighty and wild disposition ; although many were the pious admonitions of the virtuous father to bring his son's remissness into subordination with his own, he had to lament, that his injunctions and assiduous endeavors were fruitless, and far from being productive of the desired end.

His son's heart was so averse to solemnity that he could not contain himself at the time of worship, and he was often so overstocked with frivolity and mischievous humour, that his father often noticed it while preaching, with much regret, and concluded upon harsher means than he had before used to bring his son to better subjection. The next Sabbath, he confined him to his house and proceeded to church with the rest of his family, consisting of his wife, two daughters, and his old negro Toney : the service being nearly half performed, and the pastor speaking with much fervency to his crouded audience, his voice was all at once drowned by a sudden and tremendous burst of laughter, from all parts of the church, which confounded him.

This laughter was occasioned by the sudden entrance of his favourite dog, who always placed himself next the pulpit door, in full view of the audience ; he now appeared decorated in an old gown and wig, powdered and tied on with much taste, which occasioned such loud peals of laughter, that he with difficulty obtained an explanation in ten minutes. Old Tomey, who seemed to be more in a state of reserve than any other, cried out from the gallery in great earnestness, "Massa, Massa ! ony you look at our Tray, den you see what make dem laff!" The parson on opening the pulpit door, the old dog immediately ascended to him, and was so profuse with his caresses, that the pastor could scarcely dismiss his congregation.

An honest Yorkshireman amusing himself in poaching, had his gun taken from him by a justice of the peace. Soon after, he was unfortunate enough to be informed against for sedition, in saying he wished Bonaparte would land in Yorkshire. Being brought before the bench of magistrates of which the aforesaid justice was chairman, he acknowledged the words ; "but," said he, "my reasons for saying so was, that I thought your worship would *take his gun from him.*

A gentleman of the bar, in a neighboring county, in easy circumstances, and pretty good practice, had rendered himself somewhat remarkable, by his attempts in the way of matrimonial speculation. A maiden somewhat advanced in years, residing some miles distant, in the neighborhood, hearing of this lawyer's speculating propensity—that his character was unexceptionable, and his situation in life tolerably good—resolved upon making him her husband. She pretended suddenly to be taken very ill, and sent for the man of the law to draw her will. He attended for that purpose. By her will she devised 10,000l. in bank stock, to be divided between her three cousins, some thousands in bonds and notes to a niece, and a vast landed estate to a favorite nephew—The will being finished, she gave the lawyer a very liberal fee, and enjoined secrecy upon him for some pretended purposes, thus precluding him from an enquiry into her real circumstances. Need I mention the result ? In a fortnight the lady thought proper to be again restored to health. The lawyer called to congratulate her on her restoration, begged permission to visit her, which was politely given. After a short courtship, the desired offer was made. The bargain was concluded and ratified by the priest. The lawyers whole estate by his wife, consists of sixty-five dollars ! N. Y. Plebian.

MAJ LONG'S NARRATIVE.

The subjoined anecdote illustrates a species of "scandalous speculation" practised by an individual under the authority of a law of Louisiana, passed in 1805, authorising a claim to one section of land in favor of any person who should have actually made *improvements* thereon previous to the year 1804.

"The time having expired for the establishment of a right, agreeably to the spirit of the law, he took with him two witnesses to the favorite spot, on which he wished to establish his claim, and in their presence marked two trees, standing on opposite sides of a spring, one with the figures 1803, and the other 1804, and placed a stalk of growing corn in the spring. He then brought the witnesses before the commissioners, who upon their declaration that they had seen corn growing at the place specified, in the *spring* between 1803 and 1804, admitted the claim of the applicant, and gave him a title to to the land" See Vol I. p. 51.

CONSOLATION.

A poor Dervise, whose feet were naked for want of shoes, made a pilgrimage to Mecca, cursing his unhappy fate and accusing heaven of cruelty. When he arrived at the gate of the grand mosque of Coufa, he perceived a poor man who had by some accident lost both his feet. The sight of a man more unfortunate than himself afforded him consolation, and convinced him that the distress was greater to be without *feet* than without *shoes*.

A person called upon a comb maker, who was then at work, to let him know he was drawn for the militia ; "I don't care," answered the comb-maker, "I am too young for service."—"Too young and about thirty ! What do you mean ?" "No matter for that" rejoined the comb-maker, "I can swear that I am now *cutting my teeth*."